3: Lorimer L-3 (1920-4; 1934-5) 1935 AV7 Burusho AV7

I cannot perceive any striking similarity between the Bu.-W. type šika-m *grass-ish*, i.e. *green* and Mingrelian čil-am-i '*married* (*man*)' from čil-i *wife*. 193 197

VI. Numerals. The vigesimal system is used in Bu. and in most Cauc. languages, but also in a great number of other languages, e.g. in N. W. India, and it cannot be used to prove genealogical relationship. [802]

VII. Pronouns. Bl. compares the Bu. pronouns with Cauc. ones. Opening, at random, a grammar of the West African Ewe language, I cannot help thinking that one might make out as strong a case for comparing the pronouns of this language with Bu. Cf.:

	Bu.	Udic	Kürin.	Tsakhur	Awar	Ewe
I	jɛ[1]	zu	zun	zə	dun	nye
Thou	uˑŋ, guˑ[2]	un	wun	γu	mun	woˑ[2]
We	mi	yan	čun	:ši	nit:	miawo (Abure ame).
You	ma	wän	kˑuˑn	šu	nuž	mía („ ama).
He, etc.	iˑ- (nɛ etc.)	šeno	am(a)	man(a)	doų	(y)e.
They	uˑɛ	šonor	àbar	manbo	dol	wo.
Who?	amìn	šu		ha-:šu-nä		ame ka.

VIII. The Verb. Bl.'s comparison of the Bu. infinitive in -as, (which is a noun taking case suffixes) to the dativa form in -as, -es of some Daghestan languages is not convincing.

Somewhat more striking is the accordance between Bu. n- which forms the Past Ptc. and Georgian na-, used in the same way. But we must remember, that the odds are greatly in favour of finding some elements resembling those of Bu. among the heterógenous mass of Cauc. languages, between whose different groups the relationship has yet to be established.

An objective conjugation is found both in Bu. and in S. Cauc. (Georgian). I know nothing about the history of the Georgian forms in question, but the addition of an element denoting the object is

[1] Which might easily be derived from a conjectural *nje. — I agree with Bl. that there is no reason to derive the Bu.-W. forms — with Zarubin — from Ir.

[2] Which might be derived from *(u)ŋu, cf. N. Chinese ŋ- > wˑ.

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Shina-speaking stock had forced its way in among, or acquired domination over, an originally Burushaski-speaking population. To enumerate such similarities would require a treatise in itself, and in the Grammar I have purposely abstained from drawing comparisons with Shina, which would have taken up space and obscured the immediate issues. I may here just draw attention to a few points. V. § 43. There is much parallelism in the use of the Bu. suffix -ʌn and the Sh.- -ɛk, -k (ɛk = one), e. g. Sh. ɛk manu·ju'k *a man*; a·pu'k *a little*; with pronouns: ko·uk *what person?*, jɛk-ɛk *something*, kača·k-ɛk *a certain number of*, cp. Bu. be·rum-ʌn; with numerals: dai bai-ɛk *ten or a dozen*, bi·ɛk *a score*. It is also used with the plural and so corresponds to the Bu. -ik. Employed with passive participles and verbal bases it replaces the indefinite by a definite sense. Thus: rai.ituk *the thing said* cp. Bu. ɛnumaʌn; ă·thi hanuk *the bones there are*, cp. Bu. maltaʂ biluman *the ghee there was*.

Points of similarity can also be found in the use of the case suffixes: Sh. jɛk čokıj *how?*, cp. Bu. belaṭɛ. Sh. -ıj = ʌjɛ is semantically parallel to Bu. -ʌṭɛ. Sh. abl. -jo, parallel to Bu. -tsum used with meaning *after* (of time). Among the pronouns, Sh. ɛk ɛk is parallel with Bu. hin hin *one another* v. § 134. Sh. baiyɛ *both* and bu·to pl. bu·tɛ *all* generally follow the noun: jʌk bu·tɛ *all the people*, cp. Bu. *-ʌltʌlik and *-yo·n, §§ 177—178.

There is a parallelism between the use of the Sh. gʌ, gɛ and the Bu. kɛ with the indefinite pronouns when the verb is in the negative e. g. Sh. jɛga nıš, Bu. bɛsʌn kɛ api *it is nothing*, v. §§ 148—154 and 333.

The higher numeral system of both languages is based on the score (20). In compound verbal expressions there is much parallelism in the use of the verbs *to come*, Sh. wai.o·ıki Bu. ju·yʌs; *to bring*, Sh. wʌlo·ıki and ʌṭo·ıki, Bu. d*-tsʌs, dusu·yʌs, su·yʌs, v. §§ 261 ff. and 266, also in some other cases. These seem to be translations.

Parallelism of use can also be noted in some independent verbs e.g. Sh. nıkhai.o·ıki, Bu. du·sʌs, *to come out, go out, get out, escape;*